(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1952.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1784.

From the Pennsylvania Independent Gazetteer.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

ON Tuesday last the general meeting of the society of the Cincinnati, which had convened in this city on the 3d instant, and at which his Excellency General Washington presided, having accomplished their business, adjourned without day.

We are authorised to inform the public, that the following are the names of the gentlemen who attended as delegates from the respective state societies, viz.

New-Hampshire. Colonel Dearborn.

Massachusetts. Major-general Knox, colonel Hull, major Sergant.

Rhode-Island. Colonel Ward.

Connecticut. Colonel Trumbull, colonel Humphrys.

New-York. Brigadier-general Cortlandt, colonel W. S. Smith, captain Fairlie.

New-Jersey. Brigadier-general Dayton, colonel Brearly, captain Ogden, captain Dayton.

Pennsylvania. His excellency president Dickinson, brigadier-general Moylan, colonel Robinson, major Bowen, captain Claypoole.

Delaware. Doctor Tilton, Major Moore.

Maryland. Major-general Smallwood, brigadier-general O. Williams, colonel Ramsey.

Virginia. Major general Weedon, colonel Heth, colonel H. Lee.

North-Carolina. Major Blount, major M'Rea.

South-Carolina. Colonel Washington, colonel White, major Turner.

Georgia. Major Cuthbert, major Lucas.

Before the adjournment of the general meeting, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices affixed to their several names, viz.

His Excellency general Washington, president.

Major general Gates, vice-president.

Major-general Knox, secretary.

Brigadier-general Williams, assistant secretary.

We are happy in being able to gratify the public curiosity, which has been considerably excited on this occasion, by communicating in this paper the circular letter, addressed by the general meeting to the different state societies. As the characters who composed this convention are well known to their countrymen, and as the reasons which influenced their conduct from first to last are before the public, we forbear to anticipate the opinions of our readers by any comment of our own.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, In

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the delegates of the Cincinnati, after the most mature and deliberate discussion of the principles and objects of our society, have thought proper to recommend, that the enclosed, "Institution of the society of the Cincinnati, as altered and amended at their first meeting," should be adopted by your state society.

In order that our conduct on this occasion may stand approved in the eyes of the world, that we may not incur the imputations of obstinacy on the one hand, or levity on the other, and that you may be induced more cheerfully to comply with our recommendation, we beg leave to communicate the reasons on which we have acted.

Previous to our laying them before you, we hold it a duty to ourselves and to our fellow citizens to declare, and we call Heaven to witness the veracity of our declaration, that, in our whole agency on this subject, we have been actuated by the purest principles. Notwithstanding we are thus conscious for ourselves of the rectitude of our intentions in instituting or becoming members of this fraternity; and notwithstanding we are confident the highest evidence can be produced from your past, and will be given by your future behaviour, that you could not have been influenced by any other motives than those of friendship, patriotism, and benevolence; yet, as our designs, in some respects, have been misapprehended; as the instrument of our association was of necessity drawn up in a hasty manner, at an epocha as extraordinary as it will be memorable in the annals of mankind—when the mind, agitated by a variety of emotions, was not at liberty to attend minutely to every circumstance which respected our social connection, or to digest our ideas into so correct a form as could have been wished; as the original institution appeared, in the opinion of many respectable characters, to have comprehended objects which are deemed incompatible with the genius and spirit of the confederation; and as in this case it would eventually frustrate our purposes, and be productive of consequences which we had not foreseen—therefore, to remove every cause of inquietude, to annihilate every source of jealousy, to designate explicitly the ground on which we wish to stand, and to give one more proof that the late officers of the American army have a claim to be reckoned among the most faithful citizens, we have agreed that the following material alterations and amendments should take place; that the hereditary succession should be abolished—that all interference with political subjects should be done away—and that the funds should be placed under the immediate cognizance of the several legislatures, who should also be requested to grant charters for more effectually carrying our humane designs into execution.

In giving our reasons for the alteration in the first article, we must ask your indulgence, while we recal your attention to the original occasion which induced us to form ourselves into a Society of Friends. Having lived in the strictest habits of amity, through the various stages of a war, unparalleled in many of its circumstances; having seen the objects for which we contended happily attained; in the moment of triumph and separation, when we were about to act the last pleasing melancholy scene in our military drama—pleasing, because we were to leave our country possessed of independence and peace—melancholy, because we were to part, perhaps never to meet again—while every breast was penetrated with feelings which can be more easily conceived than described; while every little act of tenderness recurred fresh to the recollection; it was impossible not to wish our friendships should be continued; it was extremely natural to desire they might be perpetuated by our posterity to the remotest ages. With these impressions, and with such sentiments, we candidly confess we signed the institution. We know our motives were irreproachable—but, finding it apprehended by many of our countrymen, that this would be drawing an unjustifiable line of discrimination between our descendants and the rest of the community, and averse to the creation of unnecessary and unpleasing distinctions, we could not hesitate to relinquish every thing but our personal friendships, of which we cannot be divested; and those acts of beneficence, which it is our intention should flow from them.

With views equally pure and disinterested, we proposed to use our collective influence in support of that government, and confirmation of that union, the establishment of which had engaged so considerable a part of our lives; but, learning, from a variety of information, that this is deemed an officious and improper interference, and that if we are not charged with having sinister designs, yet we are accused of arrogating too much, and assuming the guardianship of the liberties of our country. Thus circumstanced, we could not think of opposing ourselves to the concurring opinions of our fellow-citizens, however founded, or of giving anxiety to those, whose happiness it is our interest and duty to promote.

We come next to speak of the charitable part of our institution, which we esteem the basis of it. By placing your fund in the hands of the legislature of your state, and letting them see the application is to the best of purposes, you will demonstrate the integrity of your actions, as well as the rectitude of your principles; and, having convinced them your intentions are only of a friendly and benevolent nature, we are induced to believe they will patronize a design, which they cannot but approve; that they will foster the good dispositions, and encourage the beneficent acts, of those who are disposed to make use of the most effectual and most unexceptionable mode of relieving the distressed. For this purpose, it is to be hoped that charters may be obtained, in consequence of the applications which are directed to be made. It is also judged most proper, that the admission of members should be submitted to the regulation of such charters; because, by thus acting in conformity to the sentiments of government, we not only give another instance of our reliance upon it, but of our disposition to remove every source of uneasiness respecting our society.

We trust it has not escaped your attention, gentlemen, that the only objects of which we are desirous to preserve the remembrance, are of such a nature, as cannot be displeasing to our countrymen, or unprofitable to posterity. We have retained, accordingly, those devices which recognise the manner of returning to our citizenship; not as ostentatious marks of discrimination, but as pledges of our friendship, and emblems, whose appearance will never permit us to deviate from the paths of virtue. And we presume, in this place, it may not be inexpedient to inform you, that these are considered as the most endearing tokens of friendship, and held in the highest estimation, by such of our allies as have become entitled to them, by having contributed their personal services to the establishment of our independence—that these gentlemen, who are among the first in rank and reputation, have been permitted by their sovereign to hold this grateful memorial of our reciprocal affections—and that this fraternal intercourse is viewed by that illustrious monarch, and other distinguished characters, as no small additional cement to that harmony and reciprocation of good offices, which so happily prevail between the two nations.

Having now relinquished whatever has been found objectionable in our original institution; having by the deference thus paid to the prevailing sentiments of the community, neither, as we conceive, lessened the dignity nor diminished the consistency of character, which it is our ambition to support, in the eyes of the present as well as of future generations; having thus removed every possible objection to our remaining connected as a society, and cherishing our mutual friendships to the close of life; and having, as we flatter ourselves, retained, in its utmost latitude, and placed upon a more certain and permanent foundation, that primary article of our association which respects the unfortunate; on these two great original pillars, FRIENDSHIP and CHARITY, we rest our institution; and we appeal to your liberality, patriotism, and magnanimity—to your conduct on every other occasion, as well as to the purity of your intentions on the present, for the ratification of our proceedings. At the same time, we are happy in expressing a full confidence in the candour, justice, and integrity, of the public, that the institution, as now altered and amended, will be perfectly satisfactory, and that acts of legislative authority will soon be passed to give efficacy to your benevolence.

Before we conclude this address, permit us to add, that the cultivation of that amity we profess, and the extension of this charity, we flatter ourselves, will be objects of sufficient importance to prevent a relaxation in the prosecution of them—to diffuse comfort and support to any of our unfortunate companions, who have seen better days, and merited a milder fate—to wipe the tear from the eye of the widow, who must have been consigned, with her helpless infants, to indigence and wretchedness, but for this charitable institution—to succour the fatherless—to rescue the female orphan from destruction—to enable the son to emulate the virtues of his father—will be no unpleasing task; it will communicate happiness to others, while it increases our own; it will cheer our solitary reflections, and sooth our latest moments. Let us, then, prosecute with ardour what we have instituted in sincerity; let Heaven and our own consciences approve our conduct; let our actions be the best comment on our words; and let us leave a lesson to posterity, that the glory of soldiers cannot be completed, without acting well the part of citizens.

Signed by order,
G. WASHINGTON, president.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1784.

The INSTITUTION of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI,

as altered and amended at their first general meeting.

IT having pleased the SUPREME GOVERNOR of the UNIVERSE, to give success to the arms of our country, and to establish the UNITED STATES FREE and INDEPENDENT: Therefore, gratefully to commemorate this event—to inculcate to the latest ages the duty of laying down in peace, arms assumed for public defence, by forming an institution which recognises that most important principle—to continue the mutual friendships which commenced under the pressure of common danger—and to effectuate the acts of beneficence, dictated by the spirit of brotherly kindness, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving them; the officers of the American army do hereby constitute themselves into a SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: And, possessing the highest veneration for the character or that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, denominated themselves

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Section I. The persons who constitute this Society, are all the commissioned and brevet officers of the army and navy of the United States, who have served three years, and who left the service with reputation; all officers who were in actual service at the conclusion of the war; all the principal staff officers of the continental army; and the officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

Sect. II. There are also admitted into this society, the late and present ministers of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States; all the generals and colonels of regiments and legions of the land forces; all the admirals and captains of the navy, ranking as colonels, who have co-operated with the armies of the United States in their exertions for liberty; and such other persons as have been admitted by the respective state meetings.

Sect. III. The Society shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

Sect. IV. There shall be a meeting of the society, at least once in three years, on the first Monday in May, at such place as the president shall appoint.

The said meeting shall consist of the aforesaid officers (whose expences shall be equally borne by the state funds) and a representation from each state.

The business of this general meeting shall be—to regulate the distribution of surplus funds—to appoint officers for the ensuing term—and to conform the bye-laws of state meetings to the general objects of the institution.

Sect. V. The society shall be divided into state meetings. Each meeting shall have a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively; to be chosen by a majority of votes annually.

Sect. VI. The state meetings shall be on the anniversary of independence. They shall concert such measures as may conduce to the benevolent purposes of the society; and the several state meetings shall, at suitable periods, make application to their respective legislatures for grants of charters.

Sect. VII. Any member removing from one state to another, is to be considered, in all respects, as belonging to the meeting of the state in which he shall actually reside.

Sect. VIII. The state meeting shall judge of the qualification of its members, admonish, and (if necessary) expel any one who may conduct himself unworthily

Sect. IX. The secretary of each state meeting shall register the names of the members resident in each state, and transmit a copy thereof to the secretary of the society.

Sect. X. In order to form funds for the relief of unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, each officer shall deliver to the treasurer of the state meeting one month's pay.

Sect. XI. No donations shall be received but from citizens of the United States.

Sect. XII. The funds of each state meeting shall be loaned to the state, by permission of the legislature, and the interest only annually to be applied for the purpoles of the Society; and if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several states shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the institution.

Sect XIII. The subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the institution, and to the spirit of their government.

Sect. XIV. The Society shall have an *Order*; which shall be a Bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France:

The principal figure,

Cincinnatus; three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the back ground, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry.

Round the whole,

Omnia relinquit servare rempublicam.

On the reverse,

Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed,

Virtutis præmium.

Below,

Hands joining, supporting a heart—with the motto—

Esto perpetua.

Round the whole,

Societas Cincinnatorum, instituta A. D.

M.DCC.LXXXIII.

Sect. XV. A silver medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the society; together with a diploma on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned.

At the same meeting, the following LETTER was addressed, to the senior land and naval officers of his Most Christian Majesty, and others, members of the Society of CINCINNATI, in France.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the delegates of the Cincinnati, having judged it expedient to make several essential alterations and amendments in our institution, and having thought it our duty to communicate the reasons, upon which we have acted, in a circular address to the state societies, do now transmit for your information a transcript of that letter, together with a copy of the institution as altered and amended.

Conscious of having done what prudence and love of country dictated—we are persuaded you will be satisfied with the propriety of our conduct, when you are informed, our decisions were influenced by a conviction, that some things contained in our original system might eventually be productive of consequences, which we had not foreseen, as well as by the current sentiment, which appeared to prevail among our fellow-citizens. Under these circumstances, we viewed it as no proof of magnanimity to persist in any thing, which might possibly be erroneous, or to counteract the opinion of the community, however founded. Nor were we displeased to find the jealous eye of patriotism watching over those liberties, which had been established by our common exertions, especially as our countrymen appeared fully disposed to do justice to our intentions and to apprehend no evils, but such as might happen in process of time, after we, in whom they place so much confidence, should have quitted the stage of human action—and we flatter ourselves, we felt no less interested in guarding against disastrous contingencies, in averting present or future political evils, than the most zealous of our compatriots.

For us then it is enough, that our benevolent purposes of relieving the unfortunate should not be frustrated, that our friendships should be as immutable as they are sincere, and that you have received the tokens of them with such tender marks of sensibility. For you, gentlemen, let it be sufficient, that your merits and services are indelibly impressed upon the hearts of a whole nation, and that your names and actions can never be lost in oblivion.

Cherishing such sentiments, and reciprocating all your affections, we pray you will have the goodness to believe, that although nothing could have increased our friendship and veneration, yet by your alacrity in associating with us, you have taken the most effectual measure for riveting more strongly those indissoluble ties.

By order,

Philadelphia. G. WASHINGTON, president.

PARIS, *March* 26.

A FRIGATE with 300 men, and two smaller vessels, are ready to sail for the coast of Angola, to retake the factories of which the Portuguese have thought proper to possess themselves.

M. Vicaux Bourg de Rosilly, captain of the Arethusa advice boat, sailed on the 4th of January from the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the Baily de Suffrein, with a squadron of five ships of the line, which were to depart from thence immediately, and are expected at Toulon the beginning of next month. M. de Rosilly seems apprehensive of the war continuing with inveteracy in India. Instead of announcing any pacific dispositions on the part of Tippo Saib, he asserts, that the said prince is angry that the respective treaties of peace have been concluded in Europe without his participation.

March 20. By a letter from Lyons, in the Baronies of Dauphiny, we learn, that the snow having driven the wolves from their dens, they had appeared in great numbers in the open country; pressed with hunger, one of them went to the farm-house of a man named Pierre Trinquette, where he fell upon a child of four years old, whom he devoured. The piercing cries of the mother, who was then alone with two other children a little older, brought to her assistance one Jean Louis Guille, formerly a soldier in the regiment of Medoc, who was going with his hatchet to cut wood; he entered the house, and seeing the animal, he knocked him down with a single blow of his hatchet. He then ran to the assistance of the distracted mother, but the furious wolf springing up suddenly, fell upon him, and wounded him dangerously; notwithstanding which he killed him at last. The neighbours came in to dress his wounds, but every assistance proved in vain; that brave man died a victim to his humanity, he saved the lives of three persons, a mother and her two children, by sacrificing his own.

HAGUE, *April* 5. The Prussian ambassador has by order of his master, delivered a letter from the king to their High Mightinesses, in which his majesty refers them to a letter delivered to them by his minister on the 21st of January, relative to the public insults offered to the stadtholder, and says, that it is with the greatest displeasure he perceives those insults still continued by the publication of the grossest libels almost daily. His majesty brings to the minds of their High Mightinesses, that the republic was founded by the courage, prudence, and even the blood of their stadtholders, and that whenever they have been so ill advised as to abolish the stadtholderate, the state has been torn by internal troubles; and thence his majesty infers, that no member who wishes well to the republic can have the most distant idea of abolishing the stadtholderate, or to confine its authority to such narrow limits as to render it a mere cypher. His majesty says, he is not ignorant that a jealousy for the public liberty has, at times, caused the abolition of that dignity; but without enquiring how far that fear was well-founded at that time or not, he is convinced no such thing can happen now; and was the republic in any such danger, his majesty would be the first to interest himself for the republic; but the king assures them, that neither the present stadtholder nor his immediate successors wish to do any thing against the liberty of the republic, of which his majesty is ready to become guarantee at any time. This being the truth, the king advises their High Mightinesses as a friend, to put an end to the public insults offered to the prince of Orange; that they will endeavour to put a stop to every idea of dangerous innovation in their government, and re-establish a good understanding between the prince and his opponents.

LONDON, *March* 25.

We are credibly informed, that Richard Atkinson, and Benedict Arnold, Esquires, mean to offer themselves as candidates for the city at the ensuing election. the former is well known by the name of RUM Atkinson, the latter, by that of ONE Arnold.

The privy seal was offered on Monday last to the Earl of Sandwich, with all imaginable address and delicacy; but his lordship had the public virtue to refuse it.

The above post is reserved for that best of peace makers, earl Shelburne, who has reluctantly accepted it, on condition that it may not be declared till after the meeting of the new parliament, for reasons too obvious to mention.

April 5. An air balloon of four feet in diameter, filled with inflammable air, was sent off from Sandwich, in Kent, on Friday, February 27, about forty minutes after twelve o'clock, and was found the same day at three o'clock in the afternoon at Warneton, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, five miles from Menim, and between Lisle and Ypres. The lineal distance between Lisle and Sandwich is 85¼ statute miles, from which we must deduct nine miles, which Warneton is short of Lisle (in the direction nearly of the balloon's course) and there will remain 74¼ statute miles, for the lineal distance between Warneton and Sandwich. The bearing of Warneton to Sandwich is about 5¼ points of the meridian, or nearly S. E. by E.

At the close of the poll this day for Westminster, the numbers stood as follow:

For lord Hood - - -	3262
Sir Cecil Wray, - -	2920
Right hon. C. J. Fox, -	2868

After which Mr. Fox came forward and addressed the electors as follows:

Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to find, on the close of the poll this day, that after every exertion of court influence and ministerial power, although their great strength depended on this day's success, that my opponents have only gained a majority of fifty-two.

You, Gentlemen, have been eye witness to the most shameful outrages committed on the bodies of the electors in my interest.—A lawless and armed banditti of watermen and sailors, not only trampled on your rights and privileges, but knocked down the persons of the electors of this truly great and respectable city—and what, Gentlemen, is still more astonishing, they have dared to carry his majesty's flag, and under that sacred standard fought against your liberties and the freedom of the subject. A conduct so scandalous, every loyal, as well as free man, must alike despise and execrate.

Gentlemen,

A noble lord, one of my opponents committee, was called on and pressed to dismis such a gang of armed and hired ruffians, but his answer was, *I cannot consent to discharge them, without the consent of the committee.*" Such an avowal could hardly have been expected, but it confirms from authority, that they were hired to oppose by violence, the free exercise of your votes. Dreading a defeat, it is no wonder they were drove to desperation.

Gentlemen,

This is only one cause why I stand last on the poll. A body of upwards of 250 sergeants of the guards, coming together, obstructed for upwards of an hour, any of my voters from polling; and I need hardly inform you for whom those soldiers voted.

Another, and still more lamentable case is, my friends were afraid of appearing this day, owing to that numerous body of ruffians, who had before so wantonly and daringly attacked their persons and the freedom of election, not knowing I had the proper means for their protection.

I have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you have the power as well as the spirit to resist such illegal and shameful measures; but I conjure you to let prudence and forbearance direct you.—The civil power is called in for your protection—I want no other—I want no protection or assistance from 200 sergeants of the guards, or 500 armed men dressed as sailors.—As our cause is a joint charge, our protection shall be mutual.—While your free and unbiassed votes protect me, my free unbiassed voice shall be the guardian of your rights and liberties.

Gentlemen,

I neither doubt your spirit nor your perseverance, and I am sure that on Monday next your votes will exhibit the weakness of my opponents triumph, and the baseness of the proceedings that gave rise to it.—I thank you, gentlemen, again and again, and a thousand times over, for your kind support, nor will I hesitate to say, that long before the close of the election, a triumph as great, and as glorious, will take place on your party, as that on the other side is to day mean and pitiful.

Yesterday there was a great rioting at Covent-Garden, owing to the parade of flags, trophies, &c. made by the partizans of the different candidates, who alternately destroyed the ensignias of the other. Malevolence has ascribed to both parties, the unjustifiable measure of hiring a mob for the purpose of hindering the friends of each other. This we by no means believe to be the fact. Certain however it is, much confusion ensued, but without any of those dreadful consequences so often and fatally experienced on similar occasions.

April 6. A letter from on board the Antelope packet boat, arrived with the mail from the Leeward islands at Falmouth, says, that they met with very bad weather, and expected to have been lost; that they saw a great number of pieces of wrecks of ships in different parts floating upon the surface of the water, and when they arrived off Scilly, the sea was covered with wrecks, &c.

April 9. Her grace of Devonshire, lady Duncannon, and one of the lady Waldegraves, towards the close of yesterday's poll, were engaged in canvassing Tavistock-street, and its environs. The success of this fair party is not to be questioned, as every milliner's shop they visited, immediately on their departure, hoisted out Fox-skin muffs, in testimony of allegiance to the beautiful triumviri!

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, for an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident or failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size is not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in against accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rents. The duke d'Aremberg is at the expence of it, under the direction of abbe Man, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe, and two other philosophers.

A subscription is going forward in this city, for a very large sum to be offered as a premium for any person that will cross the channel, to the continent, in an air balloon.

April 10. A letter from an English officer at Petersburgh has the following article: "We have lived very sumptuously here, and every mark of respect has been shewn us by the empress. We have been desired not to depart from hence till we have received some further favours from the empress for our entering into her service, so that I cannot inform you when we shall return to England; and indeed we are so happy here, that we are not very desirous of returning home.

BOSTON, *May* 17.

The ship Mary, captain Macey, is arrived at Newport, in 30 days from London.

Saturday arrived here the ship Mermaid, captain Park, from London, in seven weeks from the Downs.

The following letter was lately sent by a very *learned* country gentleman to a judge of probate, in a neighbouring county.

"*Horrible Sir*,

"I hear you are appointed judge of *reprobates*—As I had a brother who died lately, and left two *infidels*—I desire you would let me have a letter of *condemnation*, so that I may become their *executioner*."

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 20.

Thirty-five thousand mulberry trees have been transplanted this spring from Mr. Allspenwall's nurseries in this city. It is hoped that the cultivation of silk, which promises an increase of wealth to our country, will be pursued with spirit and perseverance. Doubtless many sources of riches are yet to be opened in this infant country, which are now unthought of.

NEW-YORK, *May* 21.

A writer in a late Boston paper says, "We have in the eastern parts of this state, between the rivers Kennebeck and St. Croix, a tract of land, one hundred and eighty miles square; this contains twenty millions of acres, of which three hundred thousand are private property; the residue, at one shilling an acre, would be worth nine hundred thousand pounds. Should this be sold for governmental securities, it would no doubt go at two shillings an acre—amounting to eighteen hundred thousand pounds in the whole, if there were governmental securities to that amount issued; but as our state debt does not exceed fourteen hundred thousand pounds, it would pay that at one shilling and five pence per acre, if it was properly managed. While the people are wearied with their taxes, they will surely be exceedingly pleased, to have a plan of this kind carried into execution."

May 17. The brig Laetitia, captain William Hall, coming to anchor in Tupalo inlet, the 20th of last month, was struck with lightning, her fore-top-gallant-mast was carried over, and some rigging carried away. The second mate and five of the men were struck.

The snow Neptune, Archibald Thomson, master, bound from Charleston to Jamaica, overset on the 3d inst. about 4 leagues from the bar, and all on board perished.

Captain Little, in the sloop Sally, from Jamaica, spoke with a packet from England bound here, she had lost her formast; also with captain William Thomson, of this port, who had been to the Havanna, but was not admitted there.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 29.

Wednesday laſt the ſhip Peggy, captain Borrowdale, arrived here in five weeks from Corke, with 150 paſſengers.

The Admiral Keppel, Conolly, is arrived at Cork from Boſton.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 10.

The [illegible] States, Scott, for Boſton, and the Lucy, Dennis, [illegible]aryland, ſailed from England the 8th of April.

The Union, Ingerſol, is arrived at Rottendam, from Charleſton, and

Two Siſters, Lewis, from Virginia, at Dublin.

"On Monday the 24th ultimo, departed this life, at Mount Airy, in Prince-George's county, after a painful and lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with an exemplary fortitude, the amiable Miſs ARIANA CALVERT, youngeſt daughter of the honourable Benedict Calvert, Eſq; In this lady may truly be ſaid to have been united, the moſt perfect ſymmetry and beauty of perſon, the moſt amiable diſpoſition, and an intelligent mind, adorned with manners highly accompliſhed. In ſhort, ſhe was conſidered by all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance, as a paragon of perfection, and one of the greateſt ornaments of her country. Yet could not her beauty, her youth, nor innocence, ſave her! The inexorable hand of death arreſted her in the bloom of life, in the 20th year of her age. Her fond and now inconſolable parents and diſtreſſed friends had the mortification, for twelve months paſt, to ſee her precious life conſtantly ebbing, and the moſt perfect of forms continually waſting by a fatal conſumption; nor could the advice of the phyſician nor uſe of medicine effect aught for her relief. Shall we not conclude,

"That Power, whoſe juſt rewards are ſure,
"Knew earth for her deſerts too poor,
"And ſnatch'd her to the ſkies."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.

An ORDINANCE for putting the department of finance into commiſſion.

BE it ordained, by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That a board, conſiſting of three commiſſioners to be appointed by congreſs, be inſtituted, to ſuperintend the treaſury and manage the finances of the United States, which ſhall be ſtyled, THE BOARD OF TREASURY.

That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall have authority to exerciſe all the powers veſted in the ſuperintendent of finance, by the act of congreſs of the ſeventh day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, or by any ſubſequent acts.

That the ſaid board ſhall have authority to provide a convenient office, and employ as many clerks therein as they ſhall find neceſſary, reporting their names and appointments from time to time to congreſs, or to the committee of the ſtates in the receſs of congreſs.

That the ſaid commiſſioners and clerks, previous to entering on the duties of their ſeveral offices, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath of fidelity to the United States, and alſo an oath to the due execution of the duties of their reſpective offices, certificates of which ſeveral oaths ſhall be filed with the ſecretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

That all the books and papers pertaining to the office of finance ſhall be lodged in the office of the ſaid board of treaſury.

That on the tenth day of November next, or ſooner, if the ſuperintendent of finance, agreeable to his expectation, ſhall quit the office, the ſaid board, being formed, ſhall proceed to buſineſs.

That each of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be allowed an annual ſalary of two thouſand five hundred dollars.

That each clerk employed in the ſaid office ſhall receive ſuch ſalary as the ſaid board ſhall allow, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, [illegible] ſalaries to commence at the time that the ſaid officers ſhall enter on the duties of their office.

That no perſon to be appointed, by virtue of this ordinance, a commiſſioner of the treaſury of the United States, ſhall be permitted to be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any trade or commerce whatſoever, on pain of forfeiting his office as a commiſſioner.

That the ſaid commiſſion to continue in force for three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

DONE by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and of our ſovereignty and independence the eighth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, preſident.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, May 29, 1784.

THE report of the committee, and the powers with which the committee of the ſtates ſhould be inveſted, was taken up. Whereupon

Reſolved, That the committee of the ſtates, which ſhall be appointed purſuant to the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, to ſit in the receſs of congreſs, for tranſacting the buſineſs of the United States, ſhall poſſeſs all the powers which may be exerciſed by ſeven ſtates in congreſs aſſembled, except thoſe of ſending ambaſſadors, miniſters, envoys, reſidents, conſuls, or agents, to foreign countries or courts—eſtabliſhing rules for deciding what captures on land or water ſhall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the ſervice of the United States ſhall be divided or appropriated—eſtabliſhing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in caſes of capture—conſtituting courts for deciding diſputes and differences ariſing between two or more ſtates—fixing the ſtandard of weights and meaſures for the United States—changing the rate of poſtage on the papers paſſing through the poſt-offices eſtabliſhed by congreſs—or repealing or contravening any ordinance or act paſſed by congreſs—or appointing civil or military officers, further than to ſupply the places of ſuch within the United States as the committee may ſuſpend for miſconduct, or to fill up vacancies which may hereafter happen, by death, reſignation, or otherways, within the ſaid ſtates, provided ſuch appointments ſhall not continue more than one month after the aſſembling of congreſs in November next, unleſs confirmed by them.

That no queſtion, except for adjourning from day to day, ſhall be determined, without the concurrence of nine ſtates.

That a chairman, to be choſen by the committee, ſhall preſide.

That the officers of congreſs, when required, ſhall attend on the ſaid committee.

That the committee ſhall keep a journal of their proceedings to be laid before congreſs, and that in theſe journals, which ſhall be publiſhed monthly, and tranſmitted to the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be entered the yeas and nays of the members, when any one of them ſhall have deſired it before the queſtion be put.

That if it ſhall happen, that any of the United States ſhall not be repreſented in congreſs at the time of electing the committee of the ſtates, or if no delegate ſhall be elected by congreſs for any particular ſtate, ſuch ſtate or ſtates may be repreſented therein by any one of the delegates of ſuch ſtate or ſtates, and the members of the delegation of any ſtate may relieve each other, in ſuch manner as may be agreed on by themſelves, or directed by their ſtate.

In caſe any unexpected and very important buſineſs occurs, in which the committee may think the happineſs or peace of the United States is involved, and to which they are not competent, it ſhall be their duty to appoint a day for the meeting of congreſs prior to that to which they ſtand adjourned, and to give notice of the ſame to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates, that the delegates may have notice to attend.

That the committee ſhall have power to receive communications from foreign miniſters, and lay them before the congreſs when they ſhall convene, but ſhall tranſact no buſineſs with them, unleſs authoriſed thereto by particular acts of congreſs.

Reſolved, That the committee of the ſtates be, and they are hereby, authoriſed and inſtructed to prepare and report to congreſs, an ordinance for making the neceſſary arrangements of the treaſury, and for more particularly defining the powers of the board of treaſury, and alſo to reviſe the inſtitutions of the office for foreign affairs, and of the war-office, and to report ſuch alterations as they may judge neceſſary.

Congreſs proceeded to appoint "*a committee of the ſtates*," and the ballots being taken, the following members were elected.

For New-Hampſhire, Mr. Blanchard.
Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Dana.
Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut, Mr. Sherman.
New-York, Mr. De Witt.
New-Jerſey, Mr. Dick.
Pennſylvania, Mr. Hand.
Maryland, Mr. Chaſe.
Virginia, Mr. Hardy.
North-Carolina, Mr. Spaight.
South-Carolina, Mr. Read.

June 3, 1784.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of commiſſioners to form a board of treaſury, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were elected:

Mr. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,
Mr. Oliver Ellſworth,
Mr. William Denning.

Reſolved, That the thanks of congreſs be given to his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, for his able and faithful diſcharge of the duties of preſident, whilſt acting in that important ſtation.

The preſident, by virtue of the powers and in purſuance of the direction of the act of the 26th of April, adjourned Congreſs to meet at Trenton on the 30th day of October next.

By the COMMITTEE of the [illegible]TES,
June 4, 1784.

THE committee proceeded to the election of a Chairman, and the ballots being taken,

The honourable Mr. HARDY was elected.

Reſolved, That the committee of the ſtates ſtand adjourned to Saturday the 26th day of June inſtant.

June 7, 1784.

To be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict, and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the firſt quality; a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fiſh, oyſters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given. Thoſe who wiſh to view the land will be ſhewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinſon, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaſer for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be given.

[illegible]LTER HANSON HARRISON.

May 5, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and all thoſe who have juſt claims againſt ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to ſend them in legally proved, in order to have them ſettled by

JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.

In purſuance of an act of aſſembly paſſed laſt ſeſſion, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Monday the ſecond day of Auguſt next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchaſed of the commiſſioners for the ſale of confiſcated Britiſh property, by Joſeph Lyon, deceaſed. The purchaſer to give bond with good ſecurity, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w 8

ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

SHIP PLYMOUTH,

WILLIAM MAYNARD, commander,

TAKES in TOBACCO at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton, conſigned to any merchant in London.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own eſtate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuſes to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract after the date hereof.

ANTHONY ROBERTS.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a ſorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unſhod, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horſe. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall be paid five dollars.

THOMAS WARFIELD.

St. Mary's county, May [illegible], 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 20th inſt. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarſe blue cloth jacket without ſkirts, double breaſted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new oſnabrig ſhirt, and old felt hat; has a ſcar on his forehead, and a long buſhy head of hair; has got a quick way of ſpeaking, is an artful fellow, and has been uſed as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to paſs as a free man, and endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any perſon who will ſecure him, if taken within the ſtate and brought home, or if out of the ſtate five pounds like money. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

HENRY NEALE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May laſt, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kerſey jacket, oſnabrig overalls, tow linen ſhirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive if ten miles from home twenty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

TAKEN up as ſtrays, by Joſhua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a ſorrel, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Iſabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be ſold at wholeſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Dock, at a very low advance, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are, beſt hyſon, green, and bohea teas; beſt London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloceſterſhire and Cheſhire cheeſe.

Likewiſe for ſale, Old cane ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, and common wine, by the hogſhead, pipe or barrel; beſt Holland gin in caſes; white and brown Spaniſh ſugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt day of July next,

SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, among which there is a very valuable blackſmith; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and the ſale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, } executors.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same with his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a freeman. He carried with him a chesnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him and not to harbour him or carry him off. 6w

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in this state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property.

6w B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.

Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers cloathing. It is supposed he will pass as a freeman. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

10X JOSHUA FRAZIER.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster-general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready. tf

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

10 RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber. 8w

JAMES RINGGOLD.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, and other fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

10 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:

Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenside, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 32 vols.

Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.

4X PHILIP R. FENDALL, attorney in fact.

Annapolis, May 22, 1784.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Joseph Brewer, tavern keeper in this city, on the night of the 21st of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, one of his hind feet white to his ancle, branded on the near buttock S B, has a bush tail, his gait a slow foot pace and gallop. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Brewer, or takes care of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, or said Brewer.

2 CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff of Charles county.

State of Maryland, Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

On Tuesday the 8th of June next, will be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, of Calvert county, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament,

AN elegant and general assortment of shop furniture and medicine, with the deceased's chirurgical and obstetric instruments; among these things are sundry article of chymical apparatus, calculated for the amusement of a gentleman versed in this useful theory. An inventory of the furniture, medicine, and instruments, with the terms of sale, will be produced and made known on that day, by

3X ELIZABETH SMITH, executrix.

Charles county, May 1, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale,

THAT very valuable plantation whereon he lives, known by the name of the Indian-town, and contains about nine hundred acres of very rich level land, as well calculated for farming, grazing, or planting, as any in the state. It is pleasantly situated on Nanjemoy creek, which abounds with fish and wild fowl; there is a great sufficiency of timber, and a good dwelling house, with four rooms upon a floor, and other convenient out houses, &c. Above three fourths of this very valuable seat is enclosed by water. If it is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented, with the hands, stock, &c.

3X GEORGE HUTCHISON.

CAME into the pasture of Jesse Morris, near Steuart's tavern, in Kent county, a light coloured bay horse, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a blazed face, his left hind feet white, is apt to slip his bridle, trots and canters, and is low in flesh. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

Annapolis, May 25, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbados cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havanna sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, soap, candles, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabeut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

2

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session, may be had at the Printing Office. 12

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*